



## International Journal of Engineering Sciences & Management Research

### PSYCHOLINGUISTICS BETWEEN THE EMERGENCE OF THE TERM RECENTLY AND THE ROOTING OF IT IN THE PAST BY THE ARABS

M. Dr. Sarraa Qais Ismaeel Al-Awsi

Department of Arabic language, Ibn Rushd College of Education for the Humanities, Baghdad  
University, Iraq

---

#### ABSTRACT

The people of the language are more interested in it; Because they studied it for its own sake, and learned about its reality, system, origin, development and everything related to it. So they took them to collect and record them in preparation for writing the dictionary .Language is a life that develops, a source of renewal, and a genius that surpasses most of the existing ones, and it has occupied scholars in various fields, regardless of their specializations.

*Keyword: Language, people, reality etc.*

---

#### INTRODUCTION

Language is a life that develops, a source of renewal, and a genius that surpasses most of the existing ones, and it has occupied scholars in various fields, regardless of their specializations. The people of the language are more interested in it; Because they studied it for its own sake, and learned about its reality, system, origin, development and everything related to it. So they took them to collect and record them in preparation for writing the dictionary.

The language according to our ancient scholars such as Al-Khalil, Abu Omar Al-Shaibani, Ibn Faris, Al-Zamakhshari and Ibn Manzur: it is from idle talk, which is something that is not counted, and from it is the Almighty's saying: "And if they pass through idle talk, they pass with dignity" (Al-Furqan 72), and they have the meaning of sound, speech, and dialect. . On the other hand, language has occupied psychologists as one of the important types of human behavior that reveals human behavior, emotions and feelings from the beginning of his life to its end.

This term appeared on the linguistic scene in the early nineteenth century AD, at the hands of the American linguist Leonard Bloomfield, who relied in his study of language on the data of psychology that prevailed in his time, as the behavioral approach was dominant in it, and ended up being considered (Behavioral psychology) is the only method in which linguistic semantics can be studied.

Except that B.F. Skinner. Skinner, professor of psychology at Harvard University, is one of the most prominent and famous founders of behavioral psychology. In 1957, he published his book (Verbal Behavior), which is a study of the details of language acquisition within the framework of the theory of stimulus-response behavioral learning.

Then Chomsky's ideas appeared in which there is a new direction in the study of language. He sees that the most important thing that linguistics does is to study the human mind, and this is not strange for Chomsky, who took a mental approach to interpreting language. In 1959, Chomsky published a review of Skinner's book, in which he refuted Skinner's views and rejected many of what he came with, especially (the opinion in which Skinner likened human learning to learning experimental animals and this is a trivial opinion) according to Chomsky. He sees that linguistic behavior is a precise rational behavior in which it depends on a set of transformative laws that transform the nucleus sentence into that sentence issued by the speaker and understood by the listener.

Psychology was influenced by what is included in (Generative Grammar) about the human ability to generate new sentences in the guidance of special grammatical laws, and one of the results of this is the emergence of the term deep structure and surface structure of speech, and the pioneer in this science is Chomsky.

Chomsky linked linguistics to psychological and philosophical studies in his books that appeared after his book (grammatical structures), to the extent that he described linguistics as one of the branches of psychology, and not a separate branch, and John Lyons referred to this in his book, which he wrote about Chomsky. .



## International Journal of Engineering Sciences & Management Research

In summary, this science appeared with this name (psycholinguistics) by a number of Western scholars such as Bloomfield and Skinner and others, but it passed through stages of maturity at the hands of Chomsky.

The following question may come to mind: Does the West alone have the credit for knowing this science? Did other people precede them in referring to some of his issues?

There is no doubt that our Arab scholars in the past have discussed the topics of psycholinguistics in an accurate manner, and their opinions were influential in the theories of modern psycholinguistics in general, and the deep and superficial structure in particular, which clearly indicates Chomsky's influence on the systems theory of Abd al-Qaher al-Jurjani. The Arabs dealt with many other topics, such as the termination of language, its terminology, language acquisition and its theories.

Al-Jahiz says in the chapter on acquiring language and its theories, "The meme and the bae are the first things that are prepared in the mouths of children, as they say, Mama and Daddy, because they are outside the work of the tongue, but appear by meeting the lips."

One of the origins of the idea of the superficial structure and the deep structure of our ancient scholars Al-Jurjani, the author of the famous system theory, when he says in the chapter (the term is used and what is meant by it is not apparent): It is based on two things: <metonymy> and <metaphor>. What is meant by the metonymy here is that the speaker wants to confirm the meaning of what is next... In the woman "we sleep in the morning" and what is meant is that she is affluent and served... They wanted in all of that, as you can see the meaning, then they did not mention it with the wording. But they reached it by mentioning another meaning that would be synonymous with it in the face... And if a woman is a woman who suffices her for her affairs, then that means that she sleeps until the forenoon."

The superficial structure that Al-Jarjani wanted in his saying (we sleep in the morning) lies in the fact that the woman delays her sleep until the time of the morning, while the deep structure lies in the metaphor for her luxury and the service of others to her. The examples cited by Al-Jurjani in this section are many. This is what Chomsky called for when he distinguished between the superficial structure of the sentence's utterances and the deep structure, that is, the hidden connotations and what is behind the sentence of hidden overtones.

The Arabs were aware of many of the newly studied terms in our time, but they did not use them with the same idiomatic designation in use in our time, and they did not study them separately from their phonetic, structural, structural and semantic linguistic studies, but rather they stood on these topics during their study of their language. Among them is the deep structure and the superficial structure that al-Jurjani called: (the term is used and what is meant by it is not apparent).

It is clear from the foregoing that the Arabs originated most of the topics of psycholinguistics, and this is found in their opinions and discussions spread in their many books. However, the emergence of the term with this name (psycholinguistics) is due to the Western scholars mentioned above.

Ibn Jinni defined language as: (Voices by which every people express their purposes). This definition is repeated by every student of the language. Because it is a comprehensive definition of the concept of language. It includes three main elements: the phonemic element, which is the spoken sound system, the social means, as language is a tool for communication between peoples, and a functional element represented in expressing language about purposes and ideas. This was confirmed by modern linguists, as they did not depart much from this definition, led by the scientist de Saussure, who believes that language is in essence a set of signs that express ideas.

And language does not mean expression only in words, it takes many forms, and these forms are:

- 1- The visual form: It is perceived by the eye, and is represented by the movements and gestures that accompany our speech to clarify what we want.
- 2- The auditory form: it is perceived by the ear and is represented by our vocalized words, and it is one of the most important forms of language because of its ease and ease in expressing what is required.
- 3- Derived form: it does not symbolize the idea directly, but rather the spoken sounds that are symbols of the idea and are represented in the language of writing.



## International Journal of Engineering Sciences & Management Research

Hence, many people may imagine that language as a subject of study is dependent on students of language and its branches, grammar, morphology, literature, rhetoric...etc. However, the overlap of language with most human sciences is either as an essential element in the field of research, or as a tool that must be used in expressing data, It resulted in the mutual influence between it and most of the human sciences, which resulted in the emergence of modern intellectual and scientific currents, such as Sociolinguistics and Psycholinguistics. If language is concerned with the sounds emanating from the speaker and the process of delivering them to the listener, then psychology is concerned with the mental processes that precede the process of producing sounds in the speaker. And since language is one of the most important aspects of human behavior, it has received attention from linguists and psychologists alike. From here is clear the meeting point between these two sciences.

Despite this, the work of a linguist differs greatly from the work of a psychologist, as a linguist studies language to provide a description of its characteristics, its outputs, its structure, its structures, its history, how it was written and assembled, and many other things. So what does a psychologist do with language? It treats language as a behavior that can be studied, using different psychological approaches and methods. It is concerned with perception and individual differences between humans in perceiving words and determining their semantic features, and how people acquire and learn language as a means of human communication...etc.

Therefore, we can say that psycholinguistics is the science that studies (language) in the context of its relationship with psychology; Because the person engaged in linguistic studies uses the data (psychology) to solve the problems encountered in the study. The person working in psychological studies uses data (linguistics) from the method and analyzes to solve the problems encountered in the study.

As a result of this convergence and mutual benefit between these two sciences, this independent branch of study appeared to us, which was called (Psycholinguistics) or (Psycholinguistics), and it took upon itself, as a branch of applied linguistics, the study of mother language acquisition, and second (foreign) language learning), a study of pronunciation defects, and psychological factors affecting the learner.

### REFERENCE

1. *Statement and clarification.*
2. *Grammatical Implication in the Noble Qur'an, 1/38.*
3. *Linguistic thinking between the old and the new, 192.*
4. *Characteristics: 1/33.*
5. *Evidence of miraculousness: 1/51.*
6. *The secret of the articulation industry: 2/225.*
7. *Psychology of Language and Mental Illness, 16.*
8. *General Linguistics, 34.*
9. *Psycholinguistics of ancient Arab linguists, 29-30.*
10. *Language and Linguistics, 222.*
11. *Language and Psychology, 12.*
12. *Linguistic Research Methodology between Heritage and Modern Linguistics, 25.*
13. *Linguistic Research Methodology: 66.*
14. *Al-Wajeez in Philology, 41.*